

# Soviet-Mongolian Troops Repel Invading Tokio Forces

**America's  
Decision in  
The Face of War**

—Editorial Page 6

## Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

**Weather**  
Partly cloudy with moderate tem-  
perature and moderate humidity;  
light northerly winds becoming  
variable; probably fair Sunday;  
lowest temperature tonight about 65.

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# NAZIS PUSH SAVAGE DRIVE ON POLAND AS PARIS, LONDON DEMAND INVASION END

## FDR Vows All Efforts to Keep U.S. Out of War WARSAW ASKS ANGLO-FRENCH ASSISTANCE

### Nazis Bomb Polish Cities

**German Bombs Fall on Evacuation  
Train of Women and Children;  
8 Reich Bombers Downed**

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (UP).—The government tonight proclaimed a state of war in Poland and invoked the aid of Great Britain and France against Nazi armies driving across the frontiers and Nazi bombing planes killing women and children mercilessly.

Nazi bombers, working in relays, swept upon Warsaw six times and bombarded other cities and towns throughout the country with a steadily mounting loss of life.

Hitler was described in an official communique as having violated his early-morning pledge before the Nazi Reichstag in Berlin that he would "spare civilians" from the horrors of aerial warfare.

In one instance, it was said, Nazi planes bombed an evacuation train 60 miles west of Warsaw, killing and wounding many women and children.

Poland's fully mobilized armies, it was stated authoritatively tonight, are "everywhere stemming" the invasion of the Nazi armies.

Seven Nazi planes were shot down, it was announced officially, while unofficial reports indicated that a total of 16 Nazi bombers might have been downed in fighting in Silesia.

(In Paris, a Polish radio broadcast was picked up saying that two Nazi attacks on the fortified Polish base at Westerplatte in the Danzig harbor had been repulsed.)

The heaviest fighting was to the south, near Poland's Silesian frontier with Germany and the Nazi "protectorate" of Slovakia, although a Nazi force driving in from East Prussia from the north was reported nearing a point only about 50 miles from Warsaw.

The important industrial city of Czestochowa, 16 miles from the German border north of Katowice, was in the pit of heavy fighting, according to reports reaching Warsaw.

Around Czestochowa the towns of Wielun, Radomsko,

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### Soviet- Mongolian Defenders Repel Tokio Invaders

**Manchurians Mutiny;  
Defenders Capture Huge  
War Supplies**

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Japanese efforts to invade the Mongolian People's Republic during the month of August have all ended in crushing failure and heavy losses for the Japanese-Manchukuoan troops, it was revealed today in a communique issued by the headquarters of the Mongolian-Soviet troops in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The fighting flared up, after defeats for the Japanese in previous months, on Aug. 5, and until Aug. 17. Skirmishes took place between Mongolian-Soviet troops and Japanese-Manchurian troops in the area east of the Khalkhin River, near the easternmost tip of the Mongolian People's Republic.

During this period Japanese airplanes made several attempts to penetrate Mongolian territory, but were repulsed by Mongolian-Soviet air force, which brought down 31 Japanese airplanes. The defenders' losses were seven planes.

On Aug. 17, the Japanese-Manchurian troops, having concentrated reinforcements, attacked Mongolian-Soviet positions more than three and a half miles east of the Khalkhin. Their objective was to gain command of a number of controlling heights.

During the next three days, the defenders threw back all attacks, forcing the invaders to withdraw to their initial positions.

On Aug. 20, the Mongolian-Soviet troops took the offensive along the entire line east

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### Browder Urges USSR-US Cooperation to Halt War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

The following statement was issued by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, to the press in Chicago yesterday:

"All progressive mankind feels the most profound hatred for the warmakers and equal sympathy for the Polish people, who must pay with their blood for the criminal stupidity of their government's policy, dictated by Chamberlain, rejecting the proffered help of the Soviet Union which alone could have averted the danger.

"Americans will overwhelmingly agree with the President's declaration that our country cannot become involved in the quarrels that led to the present conflict; America must actively seek an opportunity for a decisive intervention for peace, to follow up and cooperate with the energetic peace efforts of the Soviet Union."

### FDR to Broadcast To Nation Sunday; Vows Peace Effort

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP).—President Roosevelt promised today that he will do everything in his power to keep the United States out of war and announced he will seek to relieve the anxiety and fears of the American people in a national broadcast Sunday night.

The address, scheduled for about 15 minutes, will be carried over the three major networks, NBC, Columbia and Mutual, at 9 P.M. (EST).

The pledge was given at a press conference after he had appealed to Great Britain, Germany, Poland, France and Italy to refrain from the "inhuman barbarism" of bombing civilians and unfortified cities.

Asked whether he had anything to say on this nation's chance of staying out of war, Mr. Roosevelt replied: "Only this—that I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can stay out, and that every effort will be made by the administration so to do."

He was extremely grave. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was at his side.

Hull later announced that Great Britain and France had responded favorably to the President's plea, Britain stating that it would refrain from such attacks if potential enemies did likewise. France was said to be in general agreement, but will reply formally later.

Mr. Roosevelt could not tell reporters what immediate steps he planned to prevent the United States from becoming embroiled if war engulfed Europe.

He made it clear that he did not contemplate invoking

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### French C.P. Urges Unity In Fight On Nazi Aggression

**Communists in Parlia-  
ment Support All Moves  
to Defend Nation**

By Sam Russell

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 1. — With general mobilization decreed in France following Hitler's unprovoked aggression against Poland, Paris streets were filled today with men hurrying in order to answer the call to arms which goes into effect at 6 A.M. Saturday morning.

In five days the 3,000,000-strong French Army will be reinforced by the entire nation in arms. And at this moment, the only thing to be said is that the entire French nation stands united in a solid bloc in the face of the Nazi provocation and the invasion of Poland, determined to make the aggressor halt.

Will it be war? The feeling in France today may perhaps be summed up as follows: "We have done everything to save peace. We will do everything to win the war which Nazi savagery has forced upon us."

Thus, while France still hopes against war, she is ready to do her duty in stopping the madness of the Nazi leaders of Germany, who threaten to drown in blood the country they have already ruined.

In the unity of the French nation against the aggressor, every political sector and group in the national life is represented. If the French nation needed a lesson as to what fascism means, the past few days have given the lesson.

This morning's events have completed a picture of the bloody march of fascism

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### Warn Hitler to Cease Invasion

**Commons Cheer Ultimatum; Rush  
War Preparations; Envoy  
Sees Ribbentrop**

England and France, their armed forces mobilized, last night awaited tensely for Hitler's reply to Anglo-French ultimatums calling for an immediate halt to the Nazi invasion of Poland.

Meanwhile Nazi armies and air fleets continued their savage assaults upon the Polish nation.

Battling the "lightning" attack of Nazi mechanized legions, Polish troops were reported grappling with the invaders some miles within the Polish borders.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—Prime Minister Chamberlain revealed tonight to a House of Commons convoked in war emergency that Britain and France, acting in concert, have delivered a virtual ultimatum to the Nazi government to withdraw its troops from Polish soil or face the armed might of the two democracies.

The British Prime Minister declared the war guilt was Hitler's.

The assertion brought a tumult of applause, the loudest and longest burst of cheering correspondents had heard in

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### WAR BULLETINS!

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (UP).—Sixty German planes, including Heinkel bombers, participated in the last air raid on Warsaw late today. They appeared to be blasting at railroad communications just outside the city.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch from Zurich tonight said that hundreds of persons were killed and injured in the Polish industrial city of Posen when Nazi planes bombarded the city with gas and incendiary bombs.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—The National Executive Committee of the British Labor Party tonight issued a manifesto asserting that "the decision of the British Government to resist this latest effort at conquest by aggression on the part of Hitler receives the full support of the Labor Movement of this country."

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—The British Government tonight issued a white paper setting forth the history of the Nazi-Polish dispute and revealing that Prime Minister Chamberlain had warned Hitler that "it would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts it will come to an early end."

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Dublin tonight said it had been announced officially that in view of the international situation certain categories of the Eire Army reserves had been called up for permanent service.

It was estimated that about 25,000 men were involved, the dispatch said. Both houses of the Irish Parliament were summoned to meet at 3 P.M. Saturday.

(Additional Bulletins on Page Four)

## EXCLUSIVE! Text of Molotov's Non-Aggression Pact Speech

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Following is the text of the speech of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, before yesterday's sitting of the fourth special session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on ratification of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact:

Comrades, since the third session of the Supreme Soviet the international situation has shown no change for the better. On the contrary, it has become even more tense. The steps taken by various governments to put an end to this state of tension have obviously proved inadequate. They met with no success. This is true of Europe.

Nor has there been any change for the better in East

Asia. Japanese troops continue to occupy the principal cities and a considerable part of the territory of China. Nor is Japan refraining from hostile acts against the U.S.S.R. Here, too, the situation has changed in the direction of further aggravation.

In view of this state of affairs, the conclusion of a pact of non-aggression between the U.S.S.R. and Germany is of tremendous positive value, eliminating the danger of war between Germany and the Soviet Union. In order more fully to define the significance of this pact, I must first dwell on the negotiations which have taken place in recent months in Moscow with representatives of Great Britain

and France. As you know, Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations for conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance against aggression in Europe began as far back as April.

### BRITISH SNAG NEGOTIATIONS

True, the initial proposals of the British government were, as you know, entirely unacceptable. They ignored the prime requisites for such negotiations—they ignored the principle of reciprocity and equality of obligations. In spite of this, the Soviet government did not reject the negotiations and in turn put forward its own proposals.

We were mindful of the fact that it was difficult for the governments of Great Britain and France to make an

abrupt change in their policy from the unfriendly attitude towards the Soviet Union which had existed quite recently to serious negotiations with the U.S.S.R. based on the condition of equality of obligations.

However, the subsequent negotiations were not justified by results. The Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations lasted four months. They helped to elucidate a number of questions. At the same time they made it clear to the representatives of Great Britain and France that the Soviet Union has to be seriously reckoned with in international affairs. But these negotiations encountered insuperable

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# POLISH PEOPLE HERE CALM, DETERMINED TO RESIST HITLER

Leaders of National Organizations, Rank and File Citizens Display Equal Resolve in Face of Nazi Aggression

By Lawrence Emery

Hitler is a war-mad fiend who will be resisted to the last man, and the Polish people of New York City are ready to go the limit to back up this assertion.

Anxiety runs deep among them. For weeks they have lived from headline to headline, never knowing when the spark might fly which would cata-

pult their homeland into a desperate struggle for its independence. Screaming headlines and blaring radios have clouded rather than cleared the situation for them, but now that the spark has come, they are firm on one thing: "If it is war, there are five million of us in the United States; we'll do everything in our power to stop Hitler."

Despite the tensions and the worry, the Polish people here have preserved an outward calm. Along St. Marks Place on Manhattan's East Side, center of one of the larger Polish communities in the city, life proceeds much as usual, giving little hint of the emotions underneath.

## PEOPLE CALM, DETERMINED

In the grocery stores business is conducted as always. In the evening people still gather on their porches, and the talk is not more excited than in normal times. In the Polish Workers Club a small group of members sit around discussing matters earnestly but quietly. In the big and modern Polish National Home across the street diners dawdle leisurely over their meals in the restaurant; the long bar does its usual normal business in beer; in the pool room all the tables are crowded and the younger men are apparently concerned only with dropping the eight ball in the side pocket; upstairs the House Committee meets as it has always done. Down the street on another block members of the Polish Democratic Club play cards under the heckling of the usual number of kibitzers and everything seems quiet and ordinary.

But this is only the surface. Probe beneath it and you feel the might of the pressure now molding the Poles and the Polish-Americans in the United States into a solid front with a common aim—stop Hitler.

## POLAND WILL WIN

It took a lot of probing before N. Hulanowski, proprietor of a tiny grocery store at 26 St. Marks Place would say anything. He didn't want to talk, and parried questions, "Let the politicians worry," he said at first. "I have no time; my wife and I keep this store open every night to midnight; we must worry about money to pay rent and to buy beans. We have our piece of bread, that's all that matters." But it broke through finally. "Listen," he said quietly, "Poland will never disappear. The Polish people will fight Hitler to the end; my wife and I have nothing, but what we've got we'll give. The people will win."

In the Polish Workers Club at 20 St. Marks Place there was not so much talk about stopping Hitler—that was taken for granted. There the main question is how to overcome the confusion consciously spread by newspapers and radios and all channels of public information. The Club has a handful of members; they are issuing leaflets, spreading literature, conducting open air meetings, talking to people.

Thaddeus Kuroski, one of the members, reported: "All of the big Polish newspapers are spreading the propaganda that the Soviet Union 'betrayed' Poland and in the first few days the people were confused and worried, but now they are beginning to see it more clearly. The other night in Tompkins Square the park was filled with people talking, everybody stopped when one man began to explain the Soviet-German non-aggression pact. He told how it was a blow against Chamberlain and his plans for a new Munich betrayal; he explained how it broke up the fascist axis and weakened Germany and helped Poland, and all the people applauded and they said if this is so then it is very good."

## ACCEPT CHALLENGE

In the Polish National Home at 19-23 St. Marks Place members of the House Committee were gathered in the office of John C. Debs, manager of the Home. "Everybody is against Hitler," he said. "We will do everything possible to save our homeland within our rights as American citizens. Already this year the Polish people of the United States have raised nearly a million dollars for the Polish Defense Fund, and we will continue donations on that scale as long as it is necessary."

Walter J. Bayer, Grand Master of the Polish National Alliance, said: "If Poland is to be the battleground of democracy against Hitler fascism, we will all help. The Polish people in the United States have been pretty closely knit together by our traditional and cultural ties with Poland and now they are becoming more solidly united than ever before." Asked about Chamberlain, he

said: "We'll see; if he doesn't try to settle this like he 'settled' Czechoslovakia, then OK."

## HITLER HAS TROUBLES

Commenting on the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, he pointed out that "Hitler unquestionably has a difficult internal situation; reports are coming through of revolts and everybody knows that there is a severe food shortage. And when Hitler signed the pact, he betrayed his own allies."

In the Polish Democratic Club of Greater New York at 56 St. Marks Place, Anthony Misiwicz, vice president of the Board of Directors, was emphatic. "It is my opinion," he said, "that the Polish people will fight to the last inch, the last minute and the last man. They will not give up their independence like Czechoslovakia was forced to do."

"In this country," he continued, "we know only one thing: we must mobilize all our people to raise funds, to donate material and, if necessary, even to send a volunteer army across to fight for Polish independence. No such a damned maniac as Hitler shall stay within our borders as long as a Pole can fight; we want to live in freedom and liberty and it is better to be knocked down than to stand as slaves."

Boleslaw Czerwinski, president of the Club, explained that the organization is progressive and 100 per cent pro-New Deal, and seconded everything that Misiwicz said. "We have nothing against the German people," he said, "but you will sooner find a black diamond than a Pole who wouldn't fight Hitler." And here Stanley Kaczmarowski, Recording Secretary of the Club, nodded his head in vigorous assent.

But it took Frank Swiderski, a rank and file member of the Club and a waiter, to state these things even more emphatically.

"Hitler in my estimation is a maniac," he declared. "As long as one Pole lives he will never take Poland. That's the way I feel and all Poles feel the same way."

"We are willing to sacrifice our lives if necessary; if the United States government will permit it, we will organize a legion to go across and fight."

"Chamberlain? Well, from past experience he is not to be believed or trusted; maybe he's changed now, but we'll have to see. If he gives way to Hitler again, it will be worse for him."

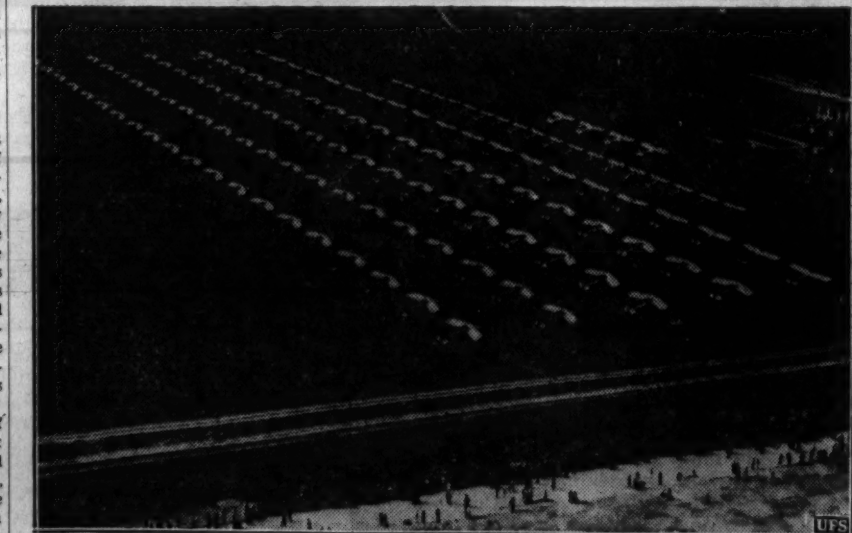
Leaving there it seemed as clear as sunlight that the spirit of the Polish people is unconquerable.

## AFL-CIO Unity Council Formed in Okla. Town

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (FP)—The Bartlesville Labor Unity Council, representing 17 A. F. of L. and CIO unions in this city of 15,000 population, has been formed to act jointly on local and national issues affecting labor.

In a declaration setting forth its aims, the council says: "The Labor Unity Council believes that the rank and file of organized American labor should demand of their leaders that a unity of the parts of the American labor movement be effected immediately and that wherever possible the rank and file should practice unity."

## POLAND DEFENDS HERSELF FROM NAZI AIR ATTACK



As the vast might of the Nazi war machine gets into motion in an unprovoked invasion of Poland, the Polish people, hard-pressed, are determined to resist aggression to the death. Above, some of Poland's pursuit planes which are now defending her cities. Right, an anti-aircraft gun, shown in recent maneuvers, which is now roaring in action against Nazi bombers.

## Polish-Americans Support Mother Country's Stand Against Nazis



## Send in All Funds Today!

The terrible war of aggression, criminally set off by Hitler, demands of us immediately:

Issue extra editions of the Daily Worker;

Pamphlets and leaflets in the millions.

Not a moment can be wasted!

Intensify your fund collections.

If you can't bring it in, wire it in NOW!

## Parley Called to Speed Aid to Spanish Kids

Director Returns from Europe to Speak at Meeting Thursday

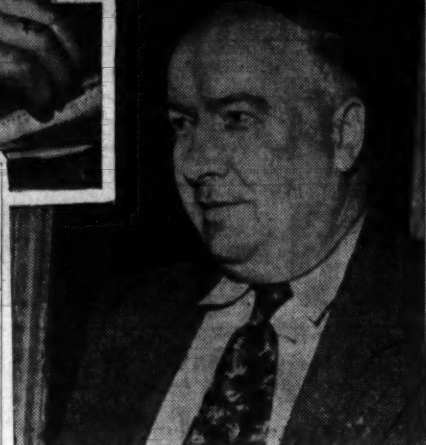
Problems facing the Spanish refugees in France now will be discussed at a meeting of civic, fraternal and trade union organizations on Thursday evening (September 7) at the Hotel Commodore.

Douglas Jacobs, Campaign Director of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, who returns from Europe on the S.S. Champlain on Tuesday (September 5) will be the principal speaker.

In France, Mr. Jacobs made an exhaustive tour of the military and civilian refugee centers. He will report on conditions of these places and present a practical and comprehensive plan for large scale relief work among the 325,000 Spanish refugees now in France.

"Refuge," a documentary sound film of Spain in flight, will be shown as part of the evening's program. Beginning with the exodus of the Spanish people across the snow-capped Pyrenees to France, "Refuge" shows the establishment of the concentration camps and the work of relief organizations bringing supplies to the refugees.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, of which Harold L. Ickes is Honorary Chairman. Sponsors include Vito Marcantonio, Louis Bromfield, Dr. Guy Emery Shipley and the Reverend William Lloyd Ives.



Top left: Frank Swiderski, an active member of the Polish Democratic Club. Above, left to right, Stanley Kaczmarowski, Recording Secretary of the Polish Democratic Club; Boleslaw Czerwinski, President, and Anthony Misiwicz, Vice-President. Left: Thaddeus Kuroski, of the Polish Workers Club.

## Poles Here Offer Lives to Defend Nation's Freedom

Consulate Says Country Will 'Fight to Last Man'; People Flock to Offer Services; See Invasion War of All Democracies

Complete calm, backed by a firm determination to resist Hitler to the last man, marked the numerous Polish communities in New York City as the first news of the actual invasion of Poland came over air waves and made screaming headlines.

At the offices of the Polish Consulate General at 151 E. 67th St. there was no alarm; instead, the persons who did come there came to offer their services to their homeland. It was estimated that there were at least one hundred of these, many of them women, and most of them announced that they would pay their own expenses.

Vice Consul George Wendolowski emphasized the spirit of his people by saying: "We will resist the German invasion to the utmost with all our forces. There cannot now be any talk of yielding or of going back. Poland will fight to the last man for her freedom."

Wendolowski, in the course of his remarks, stated his belief that both France and England would support Poland because, he said, "this is not only a war against Poland that Germany has started, but also a general war of the German aggressive spirit against the existing order in Europe and against the democratic states which the present German regime hates."

Applications of those anxious to serve their country are being filed "for the time being," Wendolowski said. "In case there are no objections by the United States government, there will be quite a lot of people who will want to go, and volunteers will be organized and sent over if that can be done."

Lack of alarm on the part of Polish residents here was underscored in several instances yesterday. One elderly Jew called at the Consulate to state that he had an only son in Poland. "I am glad," he said, "that my son is joining the army to fight Hitler." Another Pole, with three sons in the old country, called in to say that he knew they were all in the army and

that he was glad. Still a third came to report that although his entire family was in Poland he was not worried. "This had to come," he remarked, "and if my people suffer, it will be for the general cause."

## Pa. City Signs Pact With CIO Municipal Union

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa. (FP)—Sept. 1.—A contract covering all municipal employees have been signed between Local 213, State, County & Municipal Workers (CIO), and the city council. The population of New Kensington is 17,000.

In presenting the agreement to the city council for final adoption, Mayor R. Reiser said: "I believe it will lead to a more harmonious relationship between the city employees and the city officials."

"We are living in a practically 100 per cent union town," said Pres. W. Heldrich of Local 213, "so the city should not be considered an exception when it comes to recognizing the rights of its workers."

## Pickets in Calif. Fruit Strike Win Freedom

MARYSVILLE, Cal. Sept. 1.—Following appeal of convictions of pickets in the recent Earl Fruit Co. strike, release of four other groups of pickets has been ordered.

Nineteen already convicted and 12 held on felony charges are not included. Three of the 19 have been sentenced to \$500 fine or six months. Their cases too will be appealed.

## Tokio Suffers Crushing Loss At Mongolia

Manchurians Mutiny; Defenders Capture Huge War Supplies

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Khalkin. They were supported by Mongolian-Soviet air forces.

From Aug. 21 to 28, the Japanese-Manchurian troops were under attack on both flanks and were completely destroyed after great losses in manpower and equipment.

Attempts by small Japanese-Manchurian units to resume the offensive were repulsed by Mongolian-Soviet troops.

However, during the night of Aug. 28-29, the remnants of the Japanese-Manchurian troops on the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic were destroyed and the Soviet-Mongolian forces established themselves firmly on positions along the frontier.

## MANCHURIANS MUTINY

A group of 294 armed Manchurians, headed by officers of the 14th Infantry Regiment of the First Mixed Brigade of Manchurian troops, voluntarily went over to the Mongolian-Soviet troops.

During the defeat of the Japanese-Manchurian units, the Mongolian-Soviet troops captured five 155-millimeter guns, seven 150-mm. guns, 12 105-mm. guns, three 122-mm. guns, 50 75-mm. guns, 67 37-mm. guns, making a total of 144 artillery pieces.

They also captured 67 heavy machine guns, 98 light machine guns, 36 trench mortars, 9,000 rifles, 12,000 shells of various calibers, eight tanks, eight armored cars, 14 tractors, 68 trucks and 19 passenger cars.

Large units of the Japanese air force trying to assist their land forces under attack took part in the fighting. In air combats from Aug. 20 to 27, the Mongolian-Soviet air force brought down 164 Japanese airplanes, including 123 fighters, 36 bombers and five multi-place staff airplanes. The Mongolian-Soviet air force lost 15 airplanes.

In addition, on Aug. 28, the Mongolian-Soviet air force brought down 11 Japanese airplanes without suffering any losses. The next day the Japanese lost eight ships as against one lost by the defenders, and on Aug. 21, the Japanese lost another 21 ships compared with the Mongolian-Soviet loss of a single ship.

## French Party Urges Unity, Strong Defense

Communists in Parliament Support All Moves to Defend Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

since 1933, and there is no doubt that tomorrow's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies will show how every group is united in support of the measures taken by the Government.

## C.P. SUPPORTS DEFENSE MEASURES

Although the Communists are unable to make their position known in the press, daily meetings of their parliamentary group show how the French Communist Party supports all measures to defend the liberty of France and to honor the treaties binding the nation to its allies.

Despite arrests of Communists in Paris and the provinces, it was Deputy Henri de Kerillis, director of the newspaper L'Epoque and spokesman for the French General Staff, who declared his conviction that French Communists will do their duty in defense of their country.

And there is no doubt that the first trains after the meeting of the Chamber closes will carry deputies of all parties to their posts.

## REPRINTS CACHIN'S LETTER

One final proof of the unity of the French nation. It was the day before yesterday that Leon Blum, Socialist leader, reproduced in his newspaper Le Populaire part of a letter sent him by the

## Mayor Talks on European War On Radio Today

Mayor LaGuardia, who left New York hurriedly for Washington yesterday morning, announced he would broadcast an important statement today at 9:30 A.M. regarding the situation in Europe.

The Mayor's statement will be carried over all radio networks.

veteran Communist Senator, Marcel Cachin, on the present situation.

Yesterday Emile Bure reproduced the same extract of Cachin's letter in his newspaper, L'Ordre, with his approval, and today de Kerillis quotes the letter as "expressing the will of a Party of nearly 300,000 Frenchmen representing in Parliament the votes in 1938 of one and a half million of their countrymen."

"At this grave hour," Cachin wrote, "the Communist Party affirms that if Hitler declares war on France, he will be faced by a united French nation with the Communists in the front ranks in defense of the security of the country. We declare our approval of the measures of the Government taken to safeguard the frontiers and bring aid, if necessary, to a nation which may be attacked and to whom we are bound by a treaty of alliance."

"Finally, we proclaim the necessity of the unity of all Frenchmen to make the fascist warmongers retreat. Nothing will make the hundreds of thousands of French workers staying at our side abandon this position. They will not make a single gesture against that unity of France, so indispensable for the defense of our country."

## Where to Dine

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There's a  
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Including  
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Egg Foo Young and  
Fried Rice, Soup, Tea  
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# Text of Molotov's Speech on the Non-Aggression Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

obstacles. The trouble, of course, did not lie in individual "formulations" or in particular clauses in the draft pact. No, the trouble was much more serious.

The conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance against aggression would have been of value only if Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union had arrived at agreement as to definite military measures against the attack of an aggressor. Accordingly, for a certain period not only political but also military negotiations were conducted in Moscow with representatives of the British and French armies. However, nothing came of the military negotiations.

## POLAND REFUSES SOVIET AID

They encountered the difficulty that Poland, who was to be jointly guaranteed by Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R., rejected military assistance on the part of the Soviet Union. Attempts to overcome the objections of Poland met with no success. More, the negotiations showed that Great Britain was not anxious to overcome these objections of Poland, but on the contrary, encouraged them. It is clear that, such being the attitude of the Polish government and its principal ally towards military assistance on the part of the Soviet Union in the event of aggression, the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations could not bear fruit. After this it became clear to us that the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations were doomed to failure.

What have the negotiations with Great Britain and France shown? The Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations have shown that the position of Great Britain and France is marked by howling contradictions throughout. Judge for yourselves. On the one hand, Great Britain and France demanded that the U.S.S.R. should give military assistance to Poland in case of aggression. The U.S.S.R., as you know, was willing to meet this demand, provided that the U.S.S.R. itself received like assistance from Great Britain and France. On the other hand, precisely Great Britain and France brought Poland on the scene, who resolutely declined military assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. Just try under such circumstances to reach an agreement regarding mutual assistance when assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. is declared beforehand to be unnecessary and intrusive.

## BRITISH, FRENCH HEDGE

Further, on the one hand Great Britain and France offered to guarantee the Soviet Union military assistance against aggression in return for like assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, they hedged round their assistance with such reservations regarding indirect aggression as could convert this assistance into a myth and provide them with formal legal excuse to evade giving assistance and place the U.S.S.R. in a position of isolation in the face of the aggressor. Just try to distinguish between such a "pact of mutual assistance" and a pact of more or less camouflaged chicanery. [Amusement in the hall.]

Further, on the one hand Great Britain and France stressed the importance and gravity of negotiations for a pact of mutual assistance and demanded that the U.S.S.R. should treat the matter most seriously and settle very rapidly all questions relating to the pact.

## LIGHT-MINDED ATTITUDE

On the other hand, they themselves displayed extreme dilatoriness and an absolutely light-minded attitude towards the negotiations, entrusting them to individuals of secondary importance who were not invested with adequate powers. It is enough to mention that the British and French military missions came to Moscow without any definite powers and without the right to conclude any military convention. [Amusement.]

More, the British military mission arrived in Moscow without any mandate at all [general laughter] and it was only on the demand of our military mission that on the very eve of the breakdown of the negotiations they presented written credentials.

But even these credentials were of the vaguest kind, that is, credentials without proper weight. Just try to distinguish between this light-minded attitude towards the negotiations on the part of Great Britain and France and frivolous make-believe at negotiations designed to discredit the whole business of negotiations.

Such are the intrinsic contradictions in the attitude of Great Britain and France towards the negotiations with the U.S.S.R. which led to their breakdown.

## FEAR A STRONGER U.S.S.R.

What is the root of these contradictions in the position of Great Britain and France? In a few words, it can be put as follows: On the one hand, the British and French governments fear aggression and for that reason would like to have a pact of mutual assistance with the Soviet Union provided it helped strengthen them, Great Britain and France.

But on the other hand, the British and French governments are afraid that the conclusion of a real pact of mutual assistance with the U.S.S.R. may strengthen our country, the Soviet Union, which it appears does not answer their purpose. It must be admitted that these fears of theirs outweighed other considerations. Only in this way can we understand the position of Poland, who acts on the instructions of Great Britain and France.

I shall now pass to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

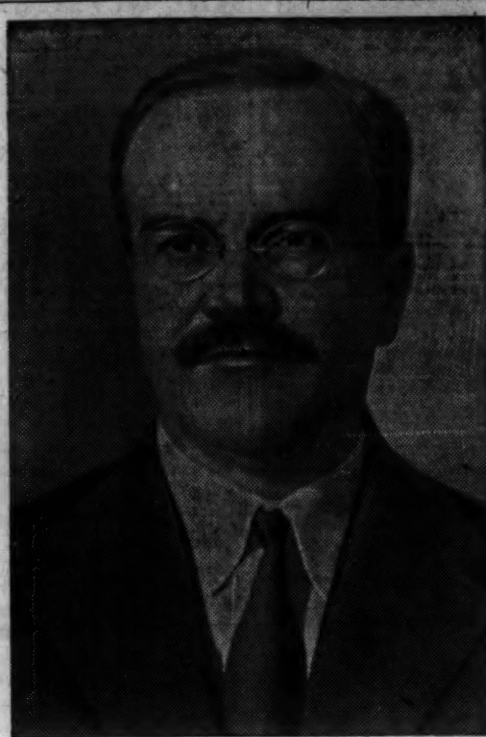
The decision to conclude a non-aggression pact between the U.S.S.R. and Germany was adopted after military negotiations with France and Great Britain had reached an impasse owing to the insuperable differences I have mentioned.

## "THAT IS THEIR AFFAIR"

As the negotiations had shown that the conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance could not be expected, we could not but explore other possibilities of ensuring peace and eliminating the danger of war between Germany and the U.S.S.R. If the British and French governments refused to reckon with this, that is their affair. It is our duty to think of the interests of the Soviet people, the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [prolonged applause]. All the more since we are firmly convinced that the interests of the U.S.S.R. coincide with the fundamental interests of the peoples of other countries [applause]. But that is only one side of the matter.

Another circumstance was required before the Soviet-German non-aggression pact could come into existence. It was necessary that in her foreign policy Germany should make a turn towards good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Only when this second condition was fulfilled, only when it became clear to us that the German government



V. M. MOLOTOV

desired to change its foreign policy so as to secure an improvement of relations with the U.S.S.R., was the basis found for the conclusion of a Soviet-German non-aggression pact. Everybody knows that during the last six years, ever since the National-Socialists [Nazis] came into power, political relations between Germany and the U.S.S.R. have been strained.

## RECALLS 18th PARTY CONGRESS

Everybody also knows that despite the differences of outlook and political systems, the Soviet government endeavored to maintain normal business and political relations with Germany. There is no need just now to revert to individual incidents of these relations during recent years, which are well known to you.

I must, however, recall the explanation of our foreign policy given several months ago at the 18th Party Congress. Speaking of our tasks in the realm of foreign policy, Stalin defined our attitude to other countries as follows:

"1. To continue a policy of peace and of strengthening business relations with all countries.

"2. To be cautious and not to allow our country to be drawn into conflicts by warmongers who are accustomed to have others pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them."

[Amusement.] As you see, Stalin declared in conclusion that the Soviet Union stands for strengthening business relations with all countries. But at the same time Stalin warned us against warmongers who are anxious in their own interests to involve our country in conflicts with other countries.

Exposing the hullabaloo raised in the British, French and American press about Germany's "plans" for the seizure of the Soviet Ukraine, Stalin said:

"It looks as if the object of this suspicious hullabaloo was to incense the Soviet Union against Germany, to poison the atmosphere and provoke conflict with Germany without any visible grounds."

As you see, Stalin hit the nail on the head when he exposed the machinations of the Western European politicians who were trying to set Germany and the Soviet Union at loggerheads.

## SOME SHORT-SIGHTED PEOPLE

It must be confessed that there were some short-sighted people even in our own country who, carried away by over-simplified propaganda, forgot about this provocative work of our enemies.

Mindful of this, Stalin even then suggested the possibility of other, unhostile, good-neighborly relations between Germany and the U.S.S.R. It can now be seen that on the whole Germany correctly understood these statements of Stalin and drew practical conclusions from them [laughter]. The conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact shows that Stalin's historic foresight has been brilliantly confirmed [loud applause].

In the spring of this year the German government made a proposal to resume commercial and credit negotiations. Soon after, the negotiations were resumed. By making mutual concessions, we succeeded in reaching an agreement. As you know, this agreement was signed on August 19. This was not the first commercial and credit agreement concluded with Germany under her present government.

But this agreement differs favorably not only from the 1935 agreement but from all previous agreements, not to mention the fact that we had no economic agreement equally advantageous with Great Britain, France or any other country.

The agreement is advantageous to us because its credit conditions [a seven-year credit] enables us to order a considerable additional quantity of such equipment as we need. By this agreement, the U.S.S.R. undertakes to sell to Germany a definite quantity of our surplus raw materials for her industry, which fully answers the interests of the U.S.S.R.

## THE DEFENSE NEEDS OF THE NATION

Why should we reject such an advantageous economic agreement? Surely not to please those who are generally averse to the Soviet Union having advantageous economic agreements with other countries? And it is clear that the commercial and credit agreement with Germany is fully in accord with the economic interests and defense needs of the Soviet Union.

This agreement is fully in accord with the decision of the 18th Congress of our Party, which approved Stalin's statement as to the need for "strengthening business relations with all countries."

When, however, the German government expressed the desire to improve political relations as well, the Soviet government had no grounds for refusing. This gave rise to the question of concluding a non-aggression pact.

Voices are now being heard testifying to the lack of understanding of the most simple reasons for the improvement of political relations between the Soviet Union and Germany which has begun. For example, people ask with an air of innocence how the Soviet Union could consent to

improve political relations with a state of a fascist type. "Is that possible?" they ask.

## WHAT THEY FORGET

But they forget that this is not a question of our attitude towards the internal regime of another country but of the foreign relations between the two states. They forget that we hold the position of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and, correspondingly, of not tolerating interference in our own internal affairs. Furthermore, they forget the important principle of our foreign policy which was formulated by Stalin at the 18th Party Congress as follows:

"We stand for peace and strengthening business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as they make no attempts to trespass on the interests of our country."

## PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

The meaning of these words is quite clear: the Soviet Union strives to maintain good-neighborly relations with all non-Soviet countries provided that these countries maintain a like attitude towards the Soviet Union. In our foreign policy towards non-Soviet countries, we have always been guided by Lenin's well-known principle of the peaceful co-existence of the Soviet state and capitalist countries. A large number of examples might be cited to show how this principle has been carried out in practice. But I will confine myself to only a few.

We have, for instance, a non-aggression and neutrality treaty with Fascist Italy ever since 1933. It has never occurred to anybody as yet to object to this treaty. And that is natural. Inasmuch as this pact meets the interests of the USSR, it is in accord with our principle of the peaceful co-existence of the USSR and the capitalist countries.

We have non-aggression pacts also with Poland and certain other countries whose semi-fascist system is known to all. These pacts have not given rise to any misgivings either. Perhaps it would not be superfluous to mention the fact that we have not even treaties of this kind with certain other non-fascist bourgeois-democratic countries, with Great Britain herself, for instance. But that is not our fault.

## HARKS BACK TO ORIGINAL TREATY

Since 1926, the political basis of our relations with Germany has been the treaty of neutrality which was already extended by the present German Government in 1933. This treaty of neutrality remains in force to this day. The Soviet Government considered it desirable even before this to take a further step towards improving political relations with Germany, but the circumstances have been such that this has become possible only now.

It is true that it is not a pact of mutual assistance that is in question, as in the case of the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, but only of a non-aggression pact. Nevertheless, conditions being what they are, it is difficult to overestimate the international importance of the Soviet-German pact. That is why we favored the visit of von Ribbentrop, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Moscow.

## THE ART OF POLITICS

August 23, 1939, the day the Soviet-German non-aggression pact was signed, is to be regarded as a date of great historical importance. The non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany marks a turning point in the history of Europe, and not only of Europe. Only yesterday the German fascists were pursuing a foreign policy hostile to us. Yes, only yesterday we were enemies in the sphere of foreign relations. Today, however, the situation has changed and we are enemies no longer.

The art of politics in the sphere of foreign relations does not consist in increasing the number of enemies for one's country. On the contrary, the art of politics in this sphere is to reduce the number of such enemies and to make the enemies of yesterday good neighbors maintaining peaceable relations with one another. [Applause.]

## ENMITY A DETRIMENT

History has shown that enmity and wars between our country and Germany have been to the detriment of our countries, not to their benefit. Russia and Germany suffered most of all countries in the war of 1914-1918. Therefore the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Germany stand in need of peaceable relations.

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact puts an end to enmity between Germany and the USSR and this is in the interests of both countries. The fact that our outlooks and political systems differ must not and cannot be obstacles to the establishment of good political relations between both states, just as like differences are not impediments to good political relations which the USSR maintains with other non-Soviet capitalist countries.

Only enemies of Germany and the USSR can strive to create and foment enmity between the peoples of these countries. We have always stood for amity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the German people. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The chief importance of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact lies in the fact that the two largest states of Europe have agreed to put an end to the enmity between them, to eliminate the menace of war and live at peace one with the other, making narrower thereby the zone of possible military conflicts in Europe.

Even if military conflicts in Europe should prove unavoidable, the scope of hostilities will now be restricted. Only the instigators of a general European war can be displeased by this state of affairs, those who under the mask of pacifism would like to ignite a general conflagration in Europe.

The Soviet-German pact has been the object of numerous attacks in the Anglo-French and American press. Conspicuous in these efforts are certain "Socialist" newspapers, diligent servitors of "their" national capitalism, servitors of gentlemen who pay them decently. [Laughter.] It is clear that the real truth cannot be expected from gentry of this calibre.

## A LIE IS NAILED

Attempts are being made to spread the fiction that the signing of the Soviet-German pact disrupted the negotiations with England and France on the mutual assistance pact. This lie has already been nailed in the interview given by Voroshilov.

In reality, as you know, the very reverse is true. The

Soviet Union signed the non-aggression pact with Germany, for one thing, in view of the fact that the negotiations with France and England had run into insuperable differences and ended in failure through the fault of the ruling classes of England and France.

## THE U.S.S.R. TAKES SAME PRIVILEGES

Further, they go so far as to blame us because the pact, if you please, contains no clause providing for its denunciation in case one of the signatories is drawn into war under conditions which might give someone an external pretext to qualify this particular country as an aggressor.

But they forget for some reason that such a clause and such a reservation is not to be found either in the Polish-German non-aggression pact signed in 1934 and annulled by Germany in 1939 against the wishes of Poland, or in the Anglo-German declaration on non-aggression signed only a few months ago.

The question arises: Why cannot the USSR allow itself the same privilege as Poland and England allowed themselves long ago?

Finally, there are wisecracks who construe from the pact more than is written in it. [Laughter.] For this purpose, all kinds of conjectures and hints are mooted in order to cast doubt on the pact in one or another country. But all this merely speaks for the hopeless impotence of the enemies of the pact who are exposing themselves more and more as enemies of both the Soviet Union and Germany striving to provoke war between these countries.

## STALIN'S WARNING

In all this, we find fresh corroboration of Stalin's warning that we must be particularly cautious with warmongers who are accustomed to have other people pull their chestnuts out of the fire. We must be on guard against those who see an advantage to themselves in bad relations between the USSR and Germany, in enmity between them, and who do not want peace and good neighborly relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

We can understand why this policy is being pursued by out-and-out imperialists. But we cannot ignore such facts as the special zeal with which some leaders of the Socialist Parties of Great Britain and France have recently distinguished themselves in this matter. And these gentlemen have really gone the whole hog, and no mistake. [Laughter.]

## SOCIALISTS DEMAND U.S.S.R. GO TO WAR

These people positively demand that the USSR get itself involved in war against Germany on the side of Great Britain. Have not these rabid warmongers taken leave of their senses? [Laughter.] Is it really difficult for these gentlemen to understand the purpose of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, on the strength of which the USSR is not obliged to involve itself in war either on the side of Great Britain against Germany or on the side of Germany against Great Britain?

Is it really difficult to understand that the USSR is pursuing and will continue to pursue its own independent policy, based on the interests of the people of the USSR and only their interests? [Prolonged applause.]

If these gentlemen have such an uncontrollable desire to fight, let them do their own fighting without the Soviet Union. [Laughter.]

We would see what fighting stuff they are made of. [Laughter.]

In our eyes, in the eyes of the entire Soviet Union, these are just as much enemies of peace as all other instigators of war in Europe. Only those who desire a grand new slaughter, a new holocaust of nations, only they want to set the Soviet Union and Germany at loggerheads, they are the only people who want to destroy the incipient restoration of good-neighborly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Germany.

## PACT MEETS NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE

The Soviet Union signed a pact with Germany, fully assured that peace between the peoples of the USSR and Germany in the interests of all peoples, in the interests of universal peace. Every sincere supporter of peace will realize the truth of this. This pact corresponds to the fundamental interests of the working people of the Soviet Union and cannot weaken our vigilance in defense of these interests.

This pact is backed by firm confidence in our real forces, in their complete preparedness to meet any aggression against the USSR. [Loud applause.]

This pact, like the unsuccessful Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, proves that no important questions of international relations, and questions of Eastern Europe even less, can be settled without the active participation of the Soviet Union, that any attempt to shut out Soviet Union and decide such questions behind its back, are doomed to failure. [Applause.]

## A NEW TURN IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact spells a new turn in the development of Europe, a turn towards improvement of relations between the two largest states of Europe. This pact not only eliminates the menace of war with Germany, narrows down the zone of possible hostilities in Europe and serves thereby the cause of universal peace; it must open to us new possibilities of increasing our strength, of further consolidation of our positions, of further growth of the influence of the Soviet Union on international developments.

There is no need to dwell here on separate clauses of the pact. The Council of People's Commissars has reason to hope that the pact will meet with your approval as a document of cardinal importance to the USSR. [Applause.]

The Council of People's Commissars submits the Soviet-German non-aggression pact to the Supreme Soviet and proposes that it be ratified. [Loud and prolonged applause. All rise.]

On the conclusion of Molotov's statement, the joint sitting of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on a motion of Deputy Shcherbakov, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Having heard the statement of Comrade V. M. Molotov, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, on the ratification of the non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR resolves: 1) to approve the foreign policy of the Government. 2) to ratify the non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany concluded in Moscow Aug. 23, 1939."



# FDR Vows to Do All To Keep U. S. Out Of European War

(Continued from Page 1)

the Neutrality Act at the moment and that there appeared no immediate prospect of an extraordinary session of Congress.

He emphasized, however, that he will ask Congress to convene sometime before Jan. 2 to safeguard American neutrality.

Future developments will guide his course, he said.

## CAUTIONS PRESS

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized during his press conference, that factual newspaper reporting is more essential than ever for the welfare of the nation and civilization.

He counseled correspondents to stick to the facts and indulge in as little speculation as possible. If questionable reports arise, he said, they should be checked to their source. The White House and State Department always stand willing to aid newspapermen in this respect, he added.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that he had accepted the resignation of Hugh R. Wilson as ambassador to Berlin. Wilson was recalled for "report and consultation" last fall, at the height of the Nazi anti-Semitic drive, and has been here since.

## UP ALL NIGHT

Mr. Roosevelt was up most of the night. He retired at 1 A.M. and had been in bed only a short time when he was officially apprised of Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland in transatlantic telephone calls from the American envoys at Paris and Warsaw.

The calls, from William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France, and Anthony Biddle, ambassador to Poland, reached the White House shortly before 3 A.M.

He listened to a broadcast of Hitler's address to the Nazi Reichstag.

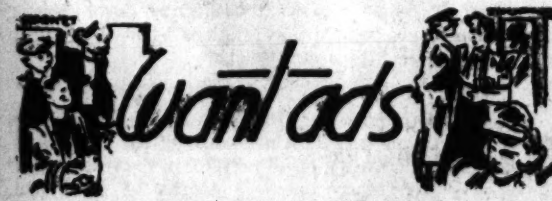
Hull and undersecretary of State Sumner Welles arrived to peruse the Bullitt and Biddle messages and to confer with the chief executive.

It was at the height of this activity that Mr. Roosevelt dispatched his plea against aerial bombardment of non-combatants. It said:

"The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in unfortified centers of population during the course of the hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years, which has resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless men, women and children, has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.

"If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings, who have no responsibility for and who are not even remotely participating in the hostilities which have now broken out, will lose their lives.

"I am therefore addressing this urgent appeal to every government which may be engaged in hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event and under no circumstances undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents. I request an immediate reply."



## Polish Troops March



A motorcycle squadron, one of the "flying units" of the regular Polish Army, moving up to a concentration point after Reich troops had massed on the Slovak frontier during the recent period of negotiations which was climaxed by the outbreak of hostilities as Germany launched an undeclared war against Poland.

## WAR BULLETINS!

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UP).—The French government tonight replied to President Roosevelt's appeal against aerial bombings of civilian populations with a statement that the French air force has been instructed not to bomb open cities and towns if war develops.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—The Danish Parliament was called for a meeting tonight. A declaration that Denmark would remain neutral in any European conflict was expected during the afternoon. Officials indicated five army classes, totalling about 40,000 men, would be called to the colors.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1 (UP).—The General Electric Company announced today its powerful short wave radio transmitter had been directed toward Europe and that news broadcasts in German will be made every two hours as soon as State Department approval is received. The broadcast will be made throughout the day and night.

The programs, non-commercial, will be direct translations of news reports as disseminated in the United States.

Officials asserted the programs would be "devoid of propaganda."

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Air raid sirens shrieked throughout Berlin at 7 o'clock tonight (2 P.M. New York Time).

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Hitler tonight defied a virtual ultimatum from Great Britain and France to call off his invasion of Poland.

The defiant answer to London and Paris was made by the official D.N.B. news agency.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Effective tonight, anybody in Nazi Germany who listens to a foreign radio broadcast is subject to a prison term, while those who spread reports from such broadcasts are liable, in special cases, to the death penalty.

ROME, Sept. 1 (UP).—The fascist Council of Ministers decided today against taking military initiative in the Nazi-Polish conflict and Hitler assured Mussolini that Italian military assistance is not needed.

## 4-A's Prepare For Strike; Set Up Headquarters

The Associated Actors and Artists of America opened strike headquarters today, prepared sleeping accommodations for 2,000 persons and installed kitchen equipment in preparation for the general strike in the amusement industry expected Monday night.

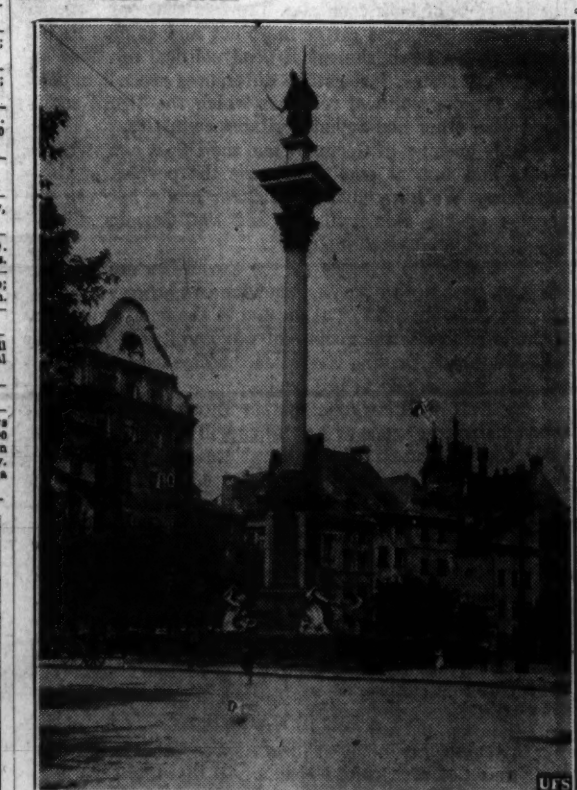
Final strike instructions will be given later today to the casts of Broadway productions.

## Manufacturer Indicted for Pay, Hour Violations

Irving O. Rosen, head of the Rose Manufacturing Company, 166 Wall Street, Brooklyn, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on seven counts of violation of the Federal Wages and Hours law yesterday.

The company, which makes window shade pulls and tassels, was found to pay its homeworkers from three to ten cents an hour, said to be the lowest wage found in the country.

## In Nazi Path



A view of the Polish city of Posen, lying near the German border which is a key objective in the Nazi drive on Warsaw. The city was the scene of fighting during the World War.

## Nazi Bomb Polish Cities Kill Civilians

(Continued from Page 1)

and Zyczyn were heavily bombed, with "many dead," while land forces appeared to be fighting furiously on Polish soil.

## CIVILIAN TRAIN BOMBED

The government in an official announcement tonight accused Hitler of violating his pledge—spoken before the Reichstag during the morning—that he would spare civilians from the horrors of aerial warfare.

Instead many were killed and wounded in the streets of Warsaw, Radom, Pultusk, Kobryn, Modlin and Cracow. Nazi aviators bombed an evacuation train loaded with women and children at Kutno, 60 miles west of Warsaw, killing and wounding many.

Polish batteries brought down three Nazi bombers at Cracow and four at the port of Gdynia, it was announced.

An armored Nazi train was captured at Chojnice in the Polish corridor—province of Pomerania.

Reports of aerial bombings of cities, towns, railroads, airfields, munitions centers and industrial centers rolled in at increasing tempo.

Fighting was underway in the free city of Danzig on the Baltic, which Hitler "annexed" to the Reich by proclamation early today.

The Nazi navy was reported to have isolated from the sea the port of Gdynia at the top of the Polish Corridor. Polish warships blockaded Danzig.

Polish quarters reported that Nazi attacks on the Polish military base at Westerplatte in the Danzig harbor had been repulsed.

Warsaw and the other Polish cities bombed by the Nazi planes were said by Poles to have been taken completely unaware.

"Nobody supposed there was a war, but without any declaration of war they bombed

## Warsaw Digs Trenches



Polish women work side by side with their men as they help dig air raid trenches in Warsaw. Work was not finished on the shelters before the first of the Nazi planes arrived with their loads of bombs.

our cities," a high Polish diplomat said.

(The newspaper Le Temps in Paris reported from Warsaw that Polish guns had shot down a Nazi bomber at Otwock, 18 miles from Warsaw, and that Polish cavalry had staged a vigorous flanking attack against a Nazi column advancing into upper Silesia.)

The government announced that Nazi offensives were in progress toward Czesochowa, north of Katowice, towards Dzialbowa and Mlawa on the southern border of East Prussia, and toward Ciechanow, south of Mlawa.

Although Ciechanow is only about 50 miles north of Warsaw the Poles did not expect a big offensive to originate in East Prussia because the Nazi garrison there is comparatively small, probably not more than 200,000 troops compared with 400,000 of 500,000 along the Silesia-Slovakia border.

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## Flee From Nazi Bombs



Children are shown evacuating Paris as the French capital has been ordered to move its civilian population to places of safety. These little tots carry gas masks slung across their shoulders.

## Warn Hitler to Cease Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

Commons for many years. "We shall stand at the bar of history," Chamberlain said, "knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor, who has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions."

The House of Commons rocked with cheers.

He announced what was tantamount to an ultimatum to the Nazi government that its bombardment of Polish towns must cease, its troops withdrawn from Polish soil and all aggressive action stopped or Britain and France would act.

Castigating the Nazi government, Chamberlain declared:

"As long as that government exists and pursues its motives of the past two years there will be no peace in Europe." Later he referred to the "sickening technique" of the Nazis.

Under the circumstances, the Premier said, there is but one course open.

"His Majesty's ambassador in Berlin and the French ambassador have been instructed to hand the German [Nazi] government a communication," he said.

## ENVOY SEES RIBBENTROP

The communication, he disclosed, said the British and French governments had learned that Nazi troops had entered Polish territory and were attacking Polish towns.

Sir Neville Henderson, the British ambassador, was instructed to deliver to the Nazi foreign office this message:

"I am accordingly to inform your excellency that unless the German government is prepared to give His Majesty's government assurances that the German government has suspended aggressive action against Poland and is prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom will without hesitation fulfill their obligation to Poland."

Chamberlain added that "if the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I don't suggest that it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's ambassador is instructed to ask for his passports."

"In that case," the Prime Minister said succinctly, "we are ready."

The British Premier then

reviewed Britain's defense preparations which, he said, are far ahead of 1914. He added that a bill will be introduced which would extend military training to all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 41 years.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, subsequently introduced a resolution establishing a credit of 500,000,000 pounds sterling for defense and maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which Britain might be engaged. It was passed without a record vote.

Chamberlain reviewed the history of Hitler's 16 points, disclosed in Berlin last night. He said these points, proposed as an agenda for a settlement conference between Poland and Germany, never had been communicated to Poland.

"We never received the proposals," Chamberlain said. "We heard them from the radio."

The Premier then declared: "How easily that clash might have been avoided, had there been the least desire."

Poland agreed to give a guarantee that she would not attack Germany during negotiations provided the Reich gave a corresponding guarantee, he said.

"We never had any reply from the German government to the suggestions—one which, if it had been followed, might have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning."

Referring to the Nazi broadcast of the 16 points for settlement of the Nazi-Polish dispute, which the Nazis said had been "brusquely rejected," Chamberlain declared: "Let me say that those proposals never have been communicated by Germany to Poland at all."

When Henderson urged Ribbentrop to call the Polish ambassador and submit the proposals to him, Chamberlain continued, the Nazi Foreign Minister replied "in the most violent terms" that he never would ask the Polish ambassador to visit him.

Henderson saw Ribbentrop Wednesday night, the Prime Minister related, and the Nazi official then produced a long document which he read at top speed in German, refusing to give Henderson a copy with the words:

"It is now too late as the Polish representative has not arrived in Berlin."

## Mayor Meets on War Crisis After FDR Talk

Twenty minutes after he arrived in New York yesterday fresh from a conference in Washington with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Mayor La Guardia went into a conference with his commissioners to discuss plans to meet any emergency that may arise out of the war situation in Europe.

Meeting with the Mayor at City Hall were Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, Fire Commissioner John J. McElligott, Health Commissioner John L. Rice, Housing Commissioner William Wilson, Dock Commissioner John McKenzie, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Joseph Goodman, John H. Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation.

The Mayor arrived at City Hall from Newark Airport at 5:40 P. M. He rushed up the steps and before entering his office for the conference spoke to reporters briefly.

"I saw the President," the Mayor said, "He was up all night. I found him in excellent physical condition. I also saw Secretary Hull and Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle."

"I found the President enthusiastic for continuation of the World's Fair. He sees the necessity of continuation of a fair dedicated to peace, unity, education, recreation and progress."

## B'klyn YCL Leaders To Meet Today

An emergency meeting of all Brooklyn Young Communist League branch presidents will be held today at 12:30 P. M. at 131 Montague St. The international situation and the mass distribution of the Daily and Sunday Worker will be discussed.

## NMU Demands Protection for Crews in War

## Curran Says Shippers Accept Principle of Insurance

The National Maritime Union yesterday demanded \$25,000 life and disability insurance policies for members of crews navigating American vessels in the war zone.

This demand and three others were served on Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, at a conference in the offices of the Institute, 11 Broadway.

At the close of the conference, Joseph Curran, NMU President, said that representatives of the Institute had agreed to the principle of insurance and compensation but that the amounts would be determined at a further conference today.

The three other demands were: War risk compensation of \$250 per month for each member of the crew on any vessel forced to enter the war zone;

An increase of 40 per cent in the "manning scale" (number of men in the crew) for such vessels; and, Wages to be continued during internment.

Representing the union were Curran, Frederick N. Myers, Chairman of the Atlantic District, and Howard McKenzie, chairman of the NMU Port Committee.

## Supreme Soviet Ends Session in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—The special fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. finished its work today with passage of laws on universal military service and the agricultural tax by unanimous votes.

## Flee London



With gas masks, lunch bags and other belongings, London school children await orders to evacuate the city. Over 3,000,000 mothers, children and invalids are being removed from English cities to havens where they will be safe from German bombers.

## Molotov Speech Ready for Mass Distribution

Molotov's speech on "The Meaning of the Soviet-German Non-aggression Pact" appears today as a one-cent pamphlet for mass distribution. All Party members are urged to report to their section headquarters for an intensive campaign to distribute a quarter of a million copies over the week-end.

## WPA Math Classes Raise School Standings

According to reports of the WPA remedial reading and arithmetic projects, made public today by Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local WPA Administrator, distinct gains have been recorded among the pupils receiving this special service. During the school year from September, 1938, through June 2, 1939, 3,513 pupils were returned to their classes as "up to grade" in arithmetic through the services of WPA remedial arithmetic teachers.

## Hathaway to Speak At Kings County Rally on War Crisis

The present war crisis will be the subject of a public meeting, called by the Kings County Committee of the Communist Party, at which Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, will speak. The meeting will take place Monday, Sept. 4, at 8 P. M. sharp, at Livingston Manor, 301 Schermerhorn St., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. The public is invited.

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Monday—M. KATZ of the Morning Freiheit on the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact.

City Office: 190 Broadway Phone: GR. 5-2955 Transportation: OL. 5-7828 LABOR DAY BUS SCHEDULE: Buses leave Saturday at 10 A.M., 2:30 and 7 P.M. Sunday at 10 A.M., from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Sta.). BY CAR: Bronx River Parkway, Eastgate Parkway, turn right at sign reading Sylvan Lake.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

### America's Decision In the Face of War

• These are grave hours. Every man and woman in this country is reading with a sense of horror the reports of advancing Nazi troops, the savage bombing of Polish villages, the new outburst of death and destruction which has been sickening decent humanity in the fascist assaults against Ethiopia, China, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Memel, Albania.

The American people feel the profoundest sense of sympathy with the Polish people who now are experiencing the brutal impact of fascist aggression. There can be no question that the people of the United States will give every possible support to the heroic and beleaguered Polish people.

To the question, can America avoid entanglement in war, President Roosevelt has declared: "Not only do I hope so, but I believe we can, and every effort will be made by the administration to do so."

This is the proper policy. The American people will support this policy. The American people do not want war, and they do not want to be entangled in the horrors of spreading imperialism war which today menaces millions with its awful terror precisely because fascism and the Chamberlain-Daladier criminals of the Munich infamy not only refused to stop it but pursued the damnable "appeasement" policies which made it inevitable.

As mankind contemplates the abyss of another slaughter, the brand of guilt burns with letters of blood and fire on the brows of that Munichian gang which stupidly dreamed that it could use brutal fascism as its armed assassin against the land of socialism.

History has no parallel for the cold-blooded ferocity with which the Chamberlain gang has sold mankind down the river in the mad obsession of launching an anti-Soviet war out of which they hoped to pluck new booty for their empire of slavery and oppression. Nations have been sacrificed to the fascist Moloch as calmly as opening an umbrella. Independent, free peoples have been flung into the fascist furnace. And now Poland is paying the terrible price for the Munich "appeasement" treasuries and the sabotage of collective defense of peace.

The Munichmen of Poland, drugged with the dreams of Soviet conquest which Chamberlain injected into their minds, refused the help of the Soviet Union. The Polish government—Voroshilov and Molotov have given the world the unshakable facts—refused the proffered aid of the mighty Red Army of the Soviet Union in the event of Nazi aggression. The policy of the Polish government, dictated by Chamberlain, has exposed the Polish nation to brutal armed attack. The Soviet Union's policy would have made such attack impossible.

Nor can we forget that it is the Second Socialist International which has remained deaf to the urgently repeated proposals and appeals of the Communist International for united labor action to stop fascist aggression. Deaf they were to the Communist appeals to unite the working class to help Spain, to defend each and every nation which has felt the brunt of the fascist advance. The Labor Party of England has flouted every appeal for anti-Chamberlain unity; the French Socialist Party not only voted to endorse the Munich of last September, but has frustrated every effort to weld working class unity. Up to the

last moments before this war crisis, the Socialist leadership in the Second International fought against the proposal for the admission of the mighty trade unions of the Soviet Union into the International Federation of Trade Unions.

With such sabotage of working class unity have the Social-Democratic leaders split the forces of the working class and helped prepare the road to war. But the mighty power of the international labor movement can still be brought into play against war. The need of unity burns more intensely than ever. The Communists renew their appeals for joint action. Unity of the working class for common action against the war-makers remains one of the most powerful methods to stop the latest fire of war, to stop its spread and to smother it.

The latest speech of Premier Molotov, cuts with sharp edges against every repulsive falsehood, tears away all masks, all concealments and shows to the international working class and to decent humanity the open face of the truth. It is this powerful truth which the Munich traitors in every country, including our own United States, dread as they dread nothing else. But it is this simple truth of the Soviet Union's mighty struggles for peace which is today the most magnificent weapon in defense of the peace and security of the people of every nation which desires peace.

Throughout the nations of the world the truth of Molotov's utterance is rapidly spreading—"the interests of the U.S.S.R. coincide with the fundamental interests of the peoples of all other countries."

The Soviet non-aggression pact has demonstrated this with incalculable force.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union and its peace policy cannot be absent from the thoughts and considerations of any American who seriously desires to protect America from entanglements in the imperialist wars unleashed by Chamberlain's policies.

The Soviet pact shattered the fascist Axis which incited Japan to its war aims against America in the Pacific and the Far East. America has become safer and is in a better position to defend peace in the Far East.

The Soviet non-aggression pact has permitted the American people to grasp the full infamy of Chamberlain's war-breeding conspiracy. The Soviet pact has proved that when the Soviet Union proclaims that it wants peace it really means it, that it will not walk into anybody's war traps, that it will not be a passive pawn in the war conspiracies of Chamberlain. The Soviet Union proclaims its readiness to defend peace on an equal basis and in joint efforts with other peaceful powers.

Never has the necessity or the opportunity for American-Soviet collaboration for peace been greater. It is the path which alone can strengthen the ability of America to stay out of Chamberlain's and Fascism's imperialist wars of conquest.

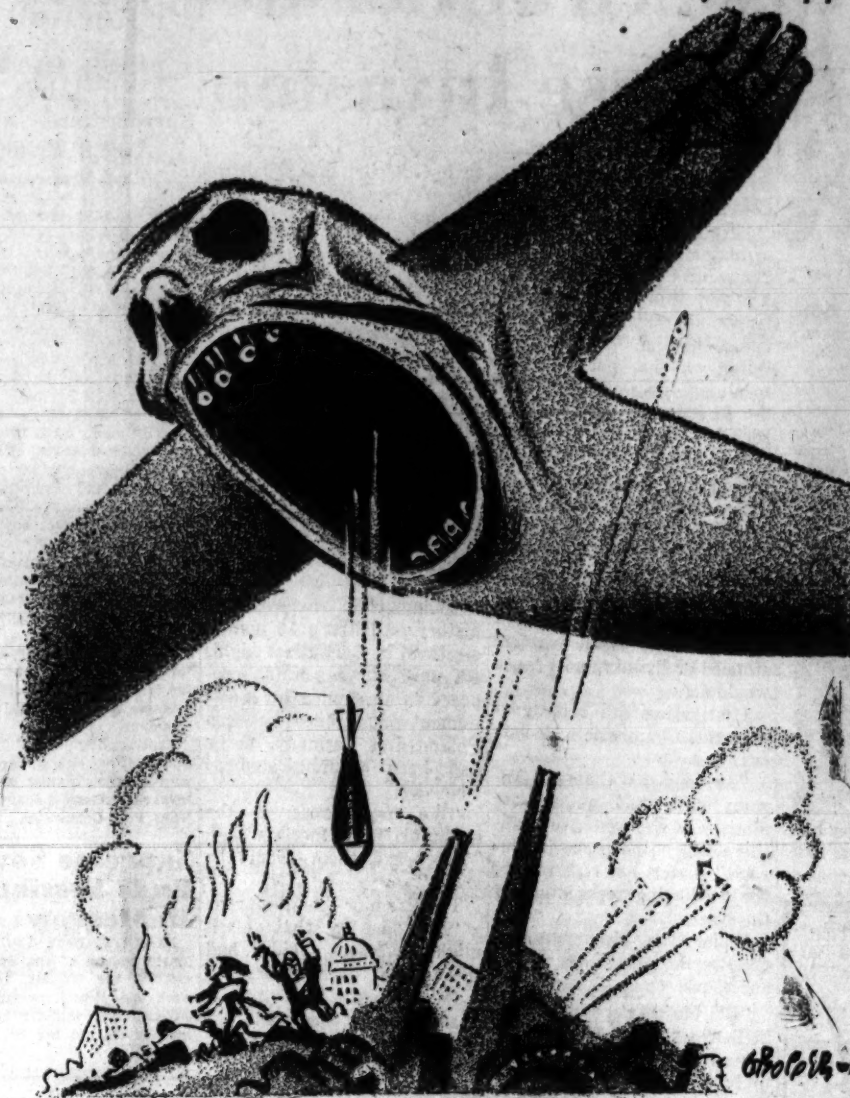
America can avoid entanglement in the spreading imperialism war not by any isolationist passivity. Such passivity is impossible in the present hour. The true war-breeding treachery of "isolationism" has been laid bare for the majority of the American people by the events of the recent months and weeks. It is by clearly worked out policy for action to protect the best interests of this country that America can stay out of war. Such a policy of American action to stay out of war cannot but lead toward collaboration with the mightiest force for peace in the world today, the Soviet Union, neighbor of the United States in the Pacific arena.

The conditions for organizing the Peace Front headed by these two peaceful nations are more favorable today than ever. It only remains that in searching for the wisest American action today that these opportunities be seized and put into practice.

The U.S.S.R. has diminished the theatre of war by its non-aggression pact and stands ready to serve the cause of joint defense of peace. The United States hopes to stop war and prevent its spreading to other nations. The two nations have a common aspiration for peace. This is a favorable factor for stopping war.

## HITLER SPEAKS

by Gropper



## The Nature of German Fascism

By F. Lang

(Concluded from yesterday's  
Daily Worker)

Monopoly capital, especially the monopoly capital of post-war Germany, frequently comes into conflict with various capitalist groups, with "outsiders" who will not fully submit to its dictates. Within the ruling class, the struggle rages for the distribution of the booty squeezed out of the toilers. By force of its special position in society, the fascist formation is best suited to give expression to the imperialist aspirations of the most aggressive wing of finance capital, whereby it often calls down upon itself the ill will of other groups and strata of the bourgeoisie. If this social formation gets into the government, then it adopts measures from time to time which even hurt the interests of part of the bourgeoisie. It adopts decisions which are useful exclusively to the financial oligarchs, which favor them in the competitive struggle. These interventions have nothing whatever to do with socialism, even when they touch the "spheres of influence" of certain sections of the ruling class, for these interventions occur exclusively in the interest of imperialism, the policy of robbery and conquest.

This new social formation which in the course of the German crisis, the general crisis of capitalism, is constantly being filled up with new people who have been "driven out of their course," is plagued by constant unrest. It is no accident that ideologists of fascism speak so much of the "dynamics" of the leader states, of the necessity of "living dangerously," of the "thousand year Reich." The new social formation of the ruling class embodies the inner contradiction of a big bourgeoisie which has come out the loser, which is constantly ravenously hungry for booty, which is all coiled up and ready to spring to recover something from the "satiated." The "years of disgrace" when the finance capitalists of Germany had to give up their "place in the sun," that is, when they had to forego the plundering of foreign peoples, have been indelibly engraved on their consciousness. The bitter memories of this increase their greed, unleash their avarice, strengthen their rapacity—even if it is only in the form of "Aryanizing," that is, stealing a Jewish business to the greater honor of the "noble" of Nordic race. But in the hour of "great" decisions, these bitter memories always frighten them back, make them uncertain and throw them into doubt. That is also the reason why, under fascist rule, Germany is dominated by a constant latent conflict, constant inner tensions and frictions.

After taking over the government, a very profound process of regrouping began in the camp of fascism which found its visible expression in the mass murder of June 30, 1934. The rebellious petty bourgeois, the declassed elements with an anti-bourgeois orientation, were repelled, partly murdered, partly put off with subordinate posts and transformed into docile praetorians. The heads of the Hitler party, on the other hand, fused completely with monopoly capital, were accepted in the ranks of the big bourgeoisie; and today, with their blocks of shares and their directorships, with the banks and enterprises directed by them, with their sumptuous homes and luxurious automob-

bles, they belong to the innermost circle of the ruling big capitalists.

The fascist social formation of German imperialism would not have been able to reach its goal if the national question in Germany had not been particularly acute and had not been sharpened still more by the Versailles Treaty.

The task of the democratic circles on the national question, especially after defeat in the war, consisted in breaking the power of the Prussian Junkers, in liquidating the survivals of feudalism whose intertwining with imperialism resulted in making the situation especially acute, in expropriating the large landowners and princes and distributing their vast lands among the land-hungry peasants and land workers. The task consisted in democratizing the public institutions, the entire public and state life from top to bottom, in promoting the independent life of the states and putting them on their feet, in finding and destroying the nests of counter-revolution, in dissolving the free-booting corps, in dispersing the conventicle of the reactionary conspirators and putschists. The task consisted in attaching Prussia to Germany and not, vice versa, Germany to Prussia. Such a democratic Germany which would have destroyed root and branch in its own home this evil, spirit of Potsdam, the symbol of Prussian militarism, which is a thousand times more barbaric, brutal and savage than Versailles, would have been able to achieve the liquidation of the Versailles Treaty in peaceful agreement with the people of the victorious powers and based upon a firm alliance with the

and of socialism, the Soviet Union.

Not to have taken this road of the democratic solution of Germany's national question and of the question of the Versailles Treaty is the greatest historical offense of German Social-Democracy which took refuge under the wings of the East-Elbian Junkers, the White officers and the finance magnates right in November, 1918, as well as of the German bourgeoisie which once more showed that it becomes impotent in face of the Prussian lords.

Since the national question was not solved democratically, the fascists, misusing the "injured feelings" of the masses for their national aims, were able to transform them into a driving force of German imperialism. Since Versailles was not disposed of democratically, the fascists could transform the struggle against Versailles into a struggle for Potsdam, that is, for "Greater German" imperialism. The social formation which was gathered in the fascist movement and which had lost the ground from under its feet with defeat in the war, could identify its fate, the fate of German imperialism defeated on the battlefields with the fate of the German nation, could set itself up as the defender of the national interests of Germany and sweep broad masses along with it. These stranded existences which have nothing in common with the German people, with its great culture, with its historical, intellectual struggles, with its literature, with its language, could now appear as the great "national heroes" and condemn everyone who did not defend the same imperialist aims as themselves. It was this very declassing character, a declassing character which, as we have seen, tied it up most closely with the ruling peak of the big bourgeoisie, that made it the "suitable" organ and instrument of the German monopoly capitalists, of German imperialism. They did not have to pay any attention to the real national interests of Germany if only they served imperialism.

German monopoly capital has drawn the enormous advantage of considerably strengthening its economic positions in Germany from the very defeat in the war. The cartelization and trustification of industry, the formation of tremendous monopoly combines, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a thin layer of big capitalists, the intertwining of industry with finance capital and the state apparatus made gigantic progress. But trust capital met inner and outer political barriers. The contradictions sharpened and drove toward a violent solution. At the same time, the defeat in the war supplied German imperialism with that social formation which because of its whole situation was fitted to become its mass bearer, its merciless spokesman and defender. This social formation gathered in the fascist movement, in the Nazi party, Fascism is the flesh and blood embodiment of German imperialism and, indeed, of an imperialism which not only has to make up for its fourteen-year "standstill" but must shoot far beyond its original starting point and which must drive forward at a rapid tempo. Hence its aggressiveness which is always loaded with explosives, its insatiable rapacity.

### FBI Assigns 100 To Espionage Duty in City

The Federal Bureau of Investigation office here assigned 100 agents in the metropolitan area to espionage duty yesterday. The agents were ordered to plane plants, centers of shipping and communication to search for spies, saboteurs, amateur radio operators sending illegal messages and other "enemies of America neutrality."

### General Marshall Assumes Rank As Full Army Head

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP).—General George C. Marshall today assumed the full rank of Chief of Staff of the Armies of the United States. He had been acting chief for nearly two months. He succeeds General Malin Craig whose retirement was announced earlier this year.

### Vatican Envoys Ordered to Posts From Vacations

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 1 (UP).—Pope Pius XII tonight ordered all Vatican diplomats now on vacation to return to their posts as soon as possible, it was learned reliably.

## Letters From Readers Express Views on Soviet-German Pact

World Front will be resumed on Tuesday.

### TEN CAMPERS JOIN C.P. ON STRENGTH OF VICTORY FOR PROGRESS—

Beacon, New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

We the two hundred and fifty campers at Camp Beacon after engaging in several discussions on the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, wish to state that we consider the pact the greatest blow to the Rome-Berlin Tokio Axis and a mighty effort on behalf of world peace and security.

We wish to state too, that on the strength of this great victory for progress ten campers have joined the Communist Party in the past week.

The events of the next few days will prove to the entire world that the peace policy of the Soviet Union has dealt a great blow to war and fascism.

CAMP BEACON WORKERS  
AND CAMPERS.

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF PROGRESS AND HUMANITY—

New York City

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your editorials on the non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Germany are great and very effective—keep the good work up. Let the Munichmen write in their press lies and distortions about the Soviet Union and the meaning of the pact.

Let the dogs of opportunism and profascism howl their hearts out against the Land of Socialism.

But history will show them, and the people will clearly see with their own eyes the true meaning, the reality, and the courageous step that the Soviet Union took in defense of peace.

What did they do about Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, China, those heroic countries that won the hearts of all honest men and women all over the world, they spread the same filth and lies about them as they do today against the Land of Peace.

But this country grows stronger and stronger for the benefit of progress, peace and humanity.

G. GONZALEZ

### CLUB MALRAUX URGES READING OF LENINIST CLASSICS—

Editor, Daily Worker:

After a thorough discussion led by Dave Engels, the membership of Club Malraux Clinton, branch of the Young Communist League, unanimously agreed with the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and the latest step taken in line with this policy, namely the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

As was clearly brought out at the meeting this move on the part of the Soviet Union served to put a crimp in the Berlin-Rome-Tokio axis.

What's more, the meeting showed the importance of reading the Daily and Sunday Worker, Stalin's pamphlet, "From Socialism to Communism," Manuisky's pamphlet on "The World Communist Movement," and Molotov's pamphlet, "The Soviet Union's Peace Policy."

CLUB MALRAUX CLINTON.

### SOLDIER EXPLAINS PACT AT PLATTSBURG GAMES—

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The first that I heard about the Non-Aggression Pact between the Soviet Union and Germany was in Plattsburg, N. Y., while on maneuvers. I must admit it was at first confusing due to the distortions in the Daily News, Daily Mirror and the Herald Tribune, the three papers sold around camp.

Many men misinterpreted this pact as an alliance of military strength between the Soviet Union and Germany. From the little that I knew of the pact, I tried to explain to them that it was only a move on the part of the Soviet Union to preserve peace in Europe.

I pointed out to them that the Soviet Union had other non-aggression pacts with other countries as well, just as the Daily Worker showed in its August 28th edition.

The anti-Comintern pact with Japan is definitely broken now by this well-placed diplomatic move of the Soviet Union.

Resistance against Hitler and all fascism will continue, contrary to the lying news disseminated by the capitalistic press.

JOE MURRY.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The comrades of the Peter V. Cacchione Branch of the Communist Party, 8th A.D. in Kings County wish to congratulate you on the splendid articles on the Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Germany. Here again we see the Daily Worker as the only American newspaper that prints the truth.

We pledge to increase the sales of the Daily and Sunday Worker in our neighborhood.

PETER V. CACCHIONE CLUB  
Mary Wilson, Chairman

### Call to Arms



This is one of the mobilization posters which called Polish men to arms to resist the German invasion. The translation is: "Force with strength must be met with equal force." The picture of the soldier is that of Polish Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.







PERSONAL--BUT NOT PRIVATE

Around the Baseball Circuit With Dave

No sooner do I pick the Cards to really go places than my particular and peculiar brand of whammie goes right on them: However whammie or not it was only natural that reaction would set in and they'd drop a few. If they drop more than a few and really tailspin, I'll start crowing about my original hunch about the club being nothing but a bunch of fourth placers was right. I'll work it so that I win from no matter what side of the pile I call my shots.

I remember that when I first came out to Brookside Park to watch the White Sox I said that they were hopeless. But I distinctly recall going on record and saying that, by the time the Sox and Cubs pulled out of here for Yuma, Jimmy Dykes had the most improved club in the American League. At that time I said that Johnny Rigney was going to have a pretty hot season and that Kuhl and McNair would play a big part in the Sox success. As I found this out J. Duncan Rigney has just copped his ninth straight and both Joey and Eric the Boob are straining the ball hitting and yon.

The legend is now going the rounds that my very good friend Francois Villon O'Doul, "Lefty" to mugs like you, is going to check out of San Francisco and come down and manage Hollywood. Although I don't know anything to hang the yarn on definitely, my hunch is that the deponent sayeth not. O'Doul is a landmark in San Francisco. Twice daily sight-seeing buses drive out and point him out along with Coit Tower, the Embarcadero and the DiMaggio eating place. On top of that Lefty was, and may still be, on the brink of opening a cafe in town and would be a sucker to come down to fiddle Hollywood. But more to the point it's no secret that O'Doul is a strong candidate for the Pittsburgh job, what with Pie Traynor definitely through at the end of this season. He darn near had the job last year when the Pirates were way down there early in the season. Only the fact that the club suddenly got going and went to the top saved Pie's job. But nothing short of another deluge can do that after this season is over. The Pie is sour this year.

This is the time of year when minor league ball clubs announce the sale of their best players to the parent team as a cover up to "protect them" from the draft. Watch for news of lots of traffic. T'other day the Angels announced the sale of Bob "Rip" Collins, the catcher (we've got two Ripes with the team this year), and Julio Bonetti to the Cubs, for a sum reported to be \$42,500. Maybe a few words on this bird might not be amiss in this installment. Collins is a very smart catcher, from a ball player's point of view. He is about the fastest catcher in minor league ball and a real work horse. In 1937 he caught some 162 games for the club and by the end of the year had worked himself into such a state of exhaustion that he welcomed the ten days in the clinic at Santa Monica as a real vacation. Bob, it appears, had let his motor run out to 73 mph in a 45-mile zone.

But Bob goes down in my book for his massacre of the king's English. Fay Thomas was working and had men on second and third and none out when suddenly he tightened, fanned two batters and made the third pop feebly to the third baseman. As Thomas and Collins walked in from the mound I heard the Ripper say to Fay, "I KNEWED YOU WAS ALL RIGHT WHEN YOU THROWN THAT GOOD FORK BALL."

Bonetti, whom the Angels acquired from the Browns, is the most improved pitcher in baseball, now that he has found his control. His record, as this is being indited, is 17 wins over 4 losses. Julio, another of the San Francisco Italian colony, specializes in a sinker ball which makes him an especially dangerous pitcher when working at night. And what with baseball under the arcs on the way up the Cubs have a mighty valuable pitcher in Bonetti. As I have pointed out before—on the word of Truck Hannah—a pitcher whose specialty is a curve ball that breaks below the hitter's waist has an edge in night baseball as most of these pitchers are hit into the dirt. A check-up or break-down of Julio's last ten games shows an average of 1.3 bases on balls and 18 assists for the infielders.

The most improved infielder in the Coast League is Allen Strange, who has sparked Jack Lilliv's Seattle club into what looks mighty lak a pennant. Strange was up once before, with the Browns I believe, but found wanting. This year his fielding is a joy to behold. He has the grace of a great ballet dancer as he scoops those nasty grass cutters and in one sweep gets them away to the bag. This year he has been hitting his head off, sporting an average of .342 and setting the current season's successive game streaks of 27. He's plenty smart, too, and any number of clubs could use him as a relief infielder.

Another reason for the standing of the Seattle Rainers is George Archie, first-baseman who came down in the famous Freddie Hutchinson deal. Archie is, Rip Collins excepted, the best first sacker in the league. I'll bet dollars to a good red herring that this young man is sold for the draft season starts (if he's eligible) for a price that is at least half of what Freddie fetched in actual cash. Tab the name of George Archie as a coming big leaguer.

I wouldn't be surprised if the Cubs picked up another Angel slugger, Louie Novikov, dubbed "the mad Russian" of Boyle Heights. This young man who comes to organized ball has led every league he has ever played in. A couple of years ago he led his league playing for Ponca City in the Western Association with a mark of .387. Last year he topped the Three Eye League with a mark of .385. This year until he was recalled from Tulsa he was going at a .373 clip. And at this writing he is betting for .378 in the Coast League. Not bad for a reformed soft ball pitcher. Tab this name, too, Louie Novikov. He's a mortal cinch to be gardening for the Cubs by the spring of '41 at the latest.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 15 words, 50c Monday to Saturday, 10c Sunday. Additional word, 5c. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday, 10:00 P.M. Payment must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

**Tonight**  
DANCE given by the Workers Alliance at 304 Lenox Ave. 9 P.M. Music by Reg. 50c. 25c.

**HARLEM'S CLUB ASHFORD** Swingtime Session plus Movie plus Entertainment (Boogie-Woogie) 141 West 125th St. 8:30 P.M. Only 25c.

**DON'T MISS OUR Nite Dance** Music by Mitchell Sadovits and his Ensemble. German Workers Club, 1901-3rd Ave. (48th-50th Sts.) Admission free.

**COME ON UP and get acquainted** Not Jam Session. Talent Quest. Congenial atmosphere. Club No. Passara L.I.D., 53 E. 13th St. 8:30 P.M.

**PERSONALLY WE Recommend** Unity, Beacon or Lakeland. But if you can't afford it your next best bet is Pallas Studio. Here everything but swimming. Suite, 25c until 3 A.M. 21 East 17th St.

**LABOR DAY** Proletariana funfest. Entertainment, games, refreshments, dancing in a Garden & Walk. Sponsored by Neptune Ave. Youth Club Y.C.L. Suba.

**FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC** of L'UNITA' DEL POPOLO ALL DAY SUNDAY, SEPT. 3rd At KANE'S PARK 82 SOUND VIEW AVE. BRONX

**MANDOLIN CLASS** for beginners (children-adults) will open soon. Free! Mandolin Orchestra, 106 East 14th St. Non-profit organization. Famous mandolin instructors. Apply by mail.

**WORKERS SCHOOL** Fall Term Registration now going on. For descriptive catalogue write to School Office, 34 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. Tel. ALgonquin 4-1199.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

Galento Win Over Classier Nova Would Have Fistic Precedents

Ungainly 'Tubs' Have Come Through with Upsets in Past—Dempsey Was Surprised by Meehan

The bookies see Lou Nova as a certain winner against Tony Galento in Philly September 15 judging by the 8-5 odds you can get if you want to take a flyer on Two-Ton.

But Lou himself and boxing men in general can't see it that easy for the Californian. Because this history shows that many of these surprisingly strong roly-polies have unceremoniously dumped well-formed, good-looking and highly-touted feller like Nova.

The great Jack Dempsey, while on the way up, was beaten twice by blubbery Willie Meehan, who was strictly an in-and-outier, never a real title challenger. The same year that Meehan licked Dempsey, Willie was beaten by futile Fred Fulton. But Dempsey wasn't the only heavy great whom Meehan beat. He also licked Sam Langford, the Negro battler who never held the title but ranks one-two-three in the all-time standouts.

Johnny Risio was another upset, built on the Galento-Meehan style. Johnny, beaten 50 times in his long career, licked such standouts as Max Baer, Tommy Loughran, Jack Delaney, Paul Berlenback, Ernie Schaaf—and of all people, our Mr. Galento!

Therefore though the form and form-charts favor Lou, don't let Tony show. If those wild swings upset the figures, don't be alarmed. It's been done before!

Ginger Foran is in a spot where he can cause a lot of trouble for the messrs. Lew Jenkins and Primo Flores. . . . Lew and Primo are slated for a September 12 opening night feature at the Coliseum. . . . but Ginger has a previous date with Lew at the Queensboro next Tuesday night. . . .

Primo got the decision over Ginger last Saturday night but hardly merited it. . . . so the Liverpool battler was matched with Jenkins, lightweight pride of Sweetwater, Texas. . . . and if the clever Foran comes through against Jenkins, that'll send plans for a Flores bout a-flying. . . .

**TOMORROW AT 8:30**  
**ALFRED GOLDSTEIN**  
Brilliant political analyst discusses  
The very latest developments  
in Europe  
**BRIGHTON CENTER**  
2800 Coney Island Ave. Brooklyn  
Admission: 50c. FREE SEMINAR

NEWARK, N. J.

**Outdoor Carnival**  
**LABOR DAY**  
**Monday, Sept. 4th**  
**PARK VIEW TAVERN**  
Adjacent C.C.C. Camp  
(Formerly Walnut Grove)  
Walnut Avenue, Clark Township, N. J.  
**ENTERTAINMENT - DANCING**  
**BAR-B-QUE**  
**ALL STAR BASEBALL GAME**  
Mike Gold—Pitching for C.P.  
Lester Rodney—Pitching for Y.C.L.  
Ausp.: Essex County C.P., N.J. Y.C.L.  
BUSES LEAVE 818 Clinton Ave., 53  
Broome St., and 106 Jackson St.,  
Newark, at 10 A.M. 11 A.M. 12 Noon.  
1 P.M. 2 P.M. 3 P.M. 4 P.M. 5 P.M.  
Children under 12—10c fare.  
BY CAR—Route 25 or 27 to Wood  
Ave. Linden up Wood Ave. to Walnut  
Ave. Clark Township. Follow  
arrows.

**WORKERS SCHOOL**  
Fall Term Registration  
BEGINS TUESDAY  
New Courses:  
History of Post-War America  
Imperialism—Science  
Symposium: The Negro in the Modern World  
History of the American C. P.  
Economic & Political Policies of the New Deal  
The Legislative Process and American Political Institutions  
European History—Anthropology  
Philosophy—Labor and the Law  
Research Methods—History C.I.  
SCHOOL OFFICE, 34 E. 12th Street, N. Y. C. Tel. ALgonquin 4-1199

LITTLE LEFTY



MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	51	.571
Chicago	69	56	.552
BROOKLYN	61	57	.517
NEW YORK	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	54	64	.458
*Boston	52	66	.441
Philadelphia	39	78	.333
—Night game.			
*Dodgers at Polo Grounds (2)			
Chicago at Cincinnati			
Boston at Philadelphia			
Pittsburgh at St. Louis			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
NEW YORK	85	36	.710
Boston	74	49	.602
Chicago	68	56	.548
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Detroit	66	58	.532
Washington	54	72	.429
Philadelphia	44	79	.358
St. Louis	34	87	.281
—Night game.			
*Dodgers at Polo Grounds (2)			
Chicago at Cincinnati			
Boston at Philadelphia			
Pittsburgh at St. Louis			

Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
Cleveland	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Philadelphia	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
Pittsburgh	6-0	BOSTON	1-0
Washington	6-0	NEW YORK	1-0
Chicago	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
St. Louis	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Boston	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
Cleveland	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Philadelphia	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
Pittsburgh	6-0	BOSTON	1-0
Washington	6-0	NEW YORK	1-0
Chicago	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
St. Louis	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Boston	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
Cleveland	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
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NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
Cleveland	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Philadelphia	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
Pittsburgh	6-0	BOSTON	1-0
Washington	6-0	NEW YORK	1-0
Chicago	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
St. Louis	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Boston	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
Cleveland	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Philadelphia	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
Pittsburgh	6-0	BOSTON	1-0
Washington	6-0	NEW YORK	1-0
Chicago	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
St. Louis	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Boston	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
Cleveland	6-0	CHICAGO	2-1
Philadelphia	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
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Chicago	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
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Boston	6-0	ST. LOUIS	1-0
NEW YORK	6-0	DETROIT	1-0
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